

that both houses are in favor of Sarmiento.

The Amosaid yesterday taking a very heavy mail. Long before the closing of the mail our edition for Europe was exhausted, and we had to print extra numbers. Amongst her passengers we note the Rev. Mr. Caplan, late Chaplain at Lujan; this gentleman was deservedly esteemed by all, and we trust after returning his health amongst his native hills that he will return to the Plate.

We notify our Chascomus subscribers that we have changed the agency of the Standard in that town, and that henceforward they will receive their papers at Mr. G. W. Ferguson's photographic gallery in Calle Progreso. We hope the Post-master will have the kindness to forward to the new agency all packages of Standards lying in the Post-office for our old agent.

A great project is about to be laid before the Provincial Chambers by Sr. Irujo to settle and colonize the Government lands at Bahia Blanca. We have seen the project and hope it will be passed; it provides a suer of estancia in fee gratis for all Englishmen who go down there.

The drought in the South is now becoming alarming. Some estancieros are driving their stock off to better camps. The rain is very badly wanted; yesterday the glass fell somewhat, and as the north wind has held now for several days, it is hoped that soon the weather will change; even in town the drought is felt, as all the small algaes are drying up, and to the west of the town there is an universal cry for water.

We regret to say that during the fireworks on Monday night one of those miserable tricks of the street boys with fire-crackers, resulted in the most melancholy consequences. A lot of crackers were thrown under an old lady's crinoline; her clothes took fire, and, notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Martin, of this office, and several others, the poor lady was terribly burnt. The boys, of course, enjoyed the affliction, and got off scot-free.

The long and anxiously looked for fiat has gone forth from the ruler of Entre Rios. The circular of Gen. Urquiza to his political friends, which saw the public light here in the columns of the Nacional of Tuesday, has fallen like a bombshell in the political 'coteries' of this city, although it had been fully anticipated in more than one circle. While nipping in the bud the confident hopes of one party, it has raised a storm of indignation in another, and given fuel to the smouldering fire of passions and animosity which have lost none of their intensity from lapse of time or intervening circumstances. This remarkable state paper is drawn up with an ability and tact that of itself entitle it to careful perusal and the spirit of frank 'bonhomie' that breathes in every line, must rivet the attention of any impartial reader.

We publish to-day all the correspondence respecting the controversy between the British Consulate and the River Plate Steamship Company. The letters, though long, will be found interesting, as they touch on the knotty question of the use of the British flag in these waters. As things stand at present, it looks as if the Admiral will be the next party in the question. We hope, however, that the matter will not be pushed to such extremes.

The great whale at Quilmes has not as yet been brought to town, but as the Government ordered Professor Burmeister to inspect and report on this giant of the deep, we shortly expect to see its bones grace the Museum. Owing to the continued drought people are anxious to know what has become of the street watering machine brought out by the City of Brussels. The dust in some of the streets yesterday was choking.

GENERAL URQUIZA'S MANIFESTO.

Uruguay, May 22, 1868.

My Esteemed Countryman and Friend,—

I have delayed answering your last letters because I could not do so without expressing at the same time frankly and sincerely my decision with regard to the Presidential question: seeing the eagerness with which you, as well as a numerous circle of friends from all the provinces, urge me to declare whether I will accept the favour of the popular suffrage, or will enlist my influence, whatever it may be, in support of any other candidate, as is stated by persons who have occasion to know my views.

After mature consideration, and overcoming a hesitation not unnaturally in view of the grave situation of our country, with my mind reassured by the fervent and numerous proofs of adhesion that I receive from all sides, I make a supreme effort of self-denial and patriotism, and give way to your advice and to the wishes expressed by you and a great number of my fellow-citizens, and by foreigners who request me to allow my name to be entered on the list of candidates, being equally resolved to devote myself to the duties imposed upon me by the popular suffrage.

The tardiness of this manifestation is a proof that, while listening attentively to the pleasing retirement of private life to the expressions of public opinion, I was averse from bring-

ing any influence to bear upon it, and prepared to respect its verdict with submission which befits one who has founded liberty and constitutional order. I could moreover have felt no ambition for a task, to perform which would to Heaven, for my own happiness, and even for my own glory, nobody had thought I was necessary, or believed I ought to accept as a further sacrifice due by me to our mother country, to which all my life has been consecrated.

Although for a long time urged by my friends, and even by the press, I have with difficulty kept silent. A voice high placed, raised against my candidature, before I knew of any exertion being made in my favor, cast a reproach on the first constitutional period presided over by me, which I ought to have refuted at once, not so much for what concerned myself, as for what I owed to the enlightened men who shared with me the labors of the Administration, the result of which, due as it was in great measure to those very persons I may praise without self-conceit. A reproach was made against me which I have never deserved; neither when ruling or when obeying, and just at a time when I thought I had given the most convincing proofs that with a total disregard of individual persons or parties I have only had at heart my country, its interests, and its laws.

I was mute then and would have been so now, were I not to consider that I owe it to those who labor in securing my election, and to those who believe that circumstances require my presence at the head of affairs as a guarantee of union, of liberty, and of peace, that I owe it as a duty of good faith to my friends, and of gratitude to my country, not to evade the obligations which the will of the people and of the law may impose upon me.

I am led to understand that any other course would be contrary to the National will.

Numerous friends, among them yourself, think so, and that at any rate the honor of the suffrage that may favor me does not fall upon me alone, but exerts an influence on an order of ideas destined to correct the evils that beset the country.

I must confess that I would rather have preferred the complete seclusion of a private life, and to have devoted myself to the service of the Province of Entre Rios, which I owe it to as a feeble reward for the self-denial and adhesion of its children in the great services to the country, and to have been able to contemplate, from any position in the Federal State, as a reality, the liberties and rights conquered in Caseros, and consigned in a code, which, according to the sublime expression of its authors, can defy comparison with that of the most favored nation in the democratic system, because to those liberties, and those rights, I can never refuse the help of my arm as long as strength is left to it to draw a sword.

I had thought of upholding firmly the candidate in whom I should have recognised the greatest capacity for gathering around him, without regard to party colors or passions, all Argentines, saving them from the anarchy into which political dissidence threatens to envelop the country, and which, by causing a rupture of National Bonds, would cause the ruin of constitutional order, and finally attain, and even destroy that independence, the loss of which every Argentine must look upon as worse than the most cruel death.

I had even expressed this idea to some of my friends, confident that I might, by resigning my own claims, obtain that the votes that were destined to favour me might be given to him, and, by assuring thus a large majority, invest his election with the prestige necessary for the person who is to fill the first magistracy, whenever Republican habits and customs are not fully perfect. But many of the electors, and some of those to whom I address the present, on the bare rumour of my proposal, have declared their decided and unswerving opposition to it.

In consequence of an electoral combination mooted in Buenos Ayres without my previous knowledge, in which my name figured with that of the present governor of that important province, whose concurrence is vital to secure, not only the power and greatness of the nation, but also the solidity of its institutions, a movement has been felt in public opinion which I can neither ignore nor despise, but the result what it may, and whatever may be the individual opinions of the persons chosen as electors.

With reference to this, Governor Alsina informs me—"That, as Vice-President, as Governor of Buenos Ayres, should be fail to obtain a majority for the former post, and even as a simple citizen, on the conclusion of his period, I may be certain that he will employ all the legitimate influence at his disposal in order that the powerful support of Buenos Ayres, may give strength to General Urquiza's Government, if the choice falls upon him, and if with a liberal, and, above all, a practical program he satisfies the hopes of the country."

I should be guilty of a weakness which nothing could palliate, were I

to shirk the responsibility of a post to attain which I have no ambition, I have sufficient strength of mind and patriotism to submit to its obligations, and by accepting it comply with the wish of my fellow citizens who insist on naming me to occupy it. I cannot oppose this wish. Let the will of the people and the law decide.

It would be honorable for me to share with Dr. D. Adolfo Alsina the labors of administration, thus enabling both of us to give an example of civic virtue that will be imitated at home, applauded abroad, leading to the disappearance of party hatreds, and enabling all Argentines to live tranquil in our common country with no fear but that of the law beneath the flag which we all have waved victoriously on the Andes, and under whose shelter we conquered in Pantano and Caseros the liberties of the two Republics.

The truth is that in the presence of great perils, and when great efforts are needed, patriotism in the breast of Argentines overcomes all passions. We must unite and unite with a will and a faith, if we wish that the Argentine Republic should render perfect its constitutional order—that she should save her dignity, and obtain the peace which she longs for with the ardent craving of a public necessity, and without which she will be hurried with rapid strides to the unfathomable abyss of dissolution.

I do not wish for any reaction against an erroneous policy. No: but for reparation; for a floodgate against the fatality of events that are due less to the fault of men, than to the force of disunion and of fatal discordance among the native elements of the country.

Cannot a Government be formed surrounded by all the old servants of the country, and supported by that brilliant and eager youth which has been educated with pride and spirit under shelter of the liberty we conquered for them?

Cannot a Government be formed having strength without recourse to extreme means, with sufficient prestige at home to command respect, confidence, and sympathy abroad?

Cannot a Government be formed representing fully the interests of the Republic, without creating dissidence in Buenos Ayres, or jealousy in the rest of the Provinces?

Such a Government is what I crave for it is such a one that the whole country longs for—both natives, whom want of tranquility alarms or victimises—and foreigners, who begin to distrust of our future.

It is not my intention to venture upon a program. I believe I do not need it, since I only respond to the trust of those who still think me capable of once more occupying the Presidential chair.

My program is the Constitution, my program is brotherhood, peace, faithful compliance of national compromises, respect to the rights of citizens and to the rights of the peoples: protection to foreigners. That none shall be an exile; that the foreigner may find under the security and the protection of our laws an abode as dear as that he has left behind in his own home. That public education may rapidly ameliorate our masses, making all capable of the practice and worthy of the benefits of liberal institutions.

Are there men in the country that can carry out a program like this? I know none whose co-operation would not be agreeable to me.

Thus only do I conceive it possible to attend to public necessities, among which I consider as very momentous not only the security of the frontier, but the conquest of the desert. A Government that does not gradually march onward with a steady step does not fulfill its mission. Immigration should not crowd our great centres, and by remaining stationary there, earn with difficulty its sustenance, but should contribute to enrich them and enrich itself, by spreading its industry over our virgin lands.

This needs no great effort, it will follow as the natural and immediate consequence of peace.

If the popular suffrage raises me to power, I will govern with the people and for the people, in conformity with the system established among us and for the prosperity and greatness of our country.

This in a few words is the sincere manifestation of my feelings and ideas. I do not avoid the popular suffrage—it can hurt no ambition of mine.

What I am anxious for is that my friends and the whole country should not accuse me of an egotism which would ill become any patriot in the present circumstances of the country.

Whatever may be the position which I may be called upon to fill, my services belong to the constitutional cause, and let that position be what it may, I shall gratefully consider as the best recompense for my patriotism the sentiments of adhesion that have been testified to me on this occasion by patriots like yourself, whom I have so long esteemed, and of whom I am happy to remain as ever a

Sincere friend and
Obedient servant,
JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

By decree of 22d April Sr. João Pereira de Andrade Junior has been moved from the secretariat of legation at Lisbon to that of London; and Sr. Henrique Cavalcanti de Albuquerque from that at Washington to that of Berlin.

A society has been formed under the title of "Sociedade Protegao" whose aims are to establish a house of reception for all clerks out of employment, and at every anniversary to endow one member out of each 2000 with 10,000\$ to start him in business.

The 'Santa Cruz' from the northern parts, brought down on the 24th, 397 officers and men recruited for the army and navy in Paraguay.

The Companhia União e Industria purchased and imported a steam wagon which was fitted together at Mamã to go up the zig-zag of the sierra road to Petropolis, which is 1 in 16.

We understand that it is purposed to adopt similar omnibus locomotives for the passenger traffic on the fine macadamized road to Juiz de Fora belonging to the company, and also to use traction engines to draw the large goods traffic on the same. By these means the Company expect to realize great economy, as compared with their present employment of mules, and to be better able to support the competition of the Don Pedro Segundo Railway by its terminal station.

This steam wagon was tried on the 28th of April and made a successful trip up to Petropolis. Next day it proceeded upon the União e Industria road to Juiz de Fora, and, we have reason to believe, the essay was satisfactory to all, and especially to Commander Ferreira Lage, to whom is due the introduction of this novel mode of locomotion upon Brazilian roads.

A successful trial was made on 23d at Campinho of running an English locomotive over a curve of 500 feet radius upon the Campinho branch, which having been at first designed for a tramway is now, constructing with the same gauge as the Don Pedro Segundo railway, in order to admit of the running stock of this railway, being used upon it.

We are threatened with the approaching expulsion from Rio of one of the institutions of Brazil, the cart with revolving wooden axles and fixed wheels, the screams of whose ungreased bearings are supposed to be as efficacious in frightening the devil away as are church bells. Thus it is that even that, esthetic conjunction of faith and music is yielding place and disappearing before the carping utilitarian spirit of this age of coal and iron.

The work of domestication of the "Chili" hat business is in progress under the fostering of the Imperial Instituto Fluminense de Agricultura and the director of the Botanic Gardens. A plantation of 2000 plants of Bombanas has been formed in the Gardens and the Peruvian artisan hired by the society to teach the manufacture here, has reported of some bombanas grown in the same place that it is of fine quality and fully equal to that of Peru used in the fabrication of the so called Chili or Panama hats.

By the late exploration of the Javary, made by the joint Brazilian and Peruvian commission for determining the boundary between the two countries, it appears that there is considerable error in the current maps of the region. Starting from the Amazon in Lat. 4°22' S. its course is westward and parallel to the Amazon for many leagues, so that after eight days' rowing the party found themselves in Lat. 4°7' S. and thus actually 15 minutes more to the north. At one part, not far from Loreto, the two rivers approach to within 30 to 35 miles. The conjunction of two rivers in Lat. 5°10', 600 miles from the mouth, as stated by the old commissioners, was found suitable for navigation by a steamer of small draft of water. From this point they continued for about 500 miles further, up the main stream, until after 30 days' difficult navigation they reached a point in about 6°50' S. Lat. where their further advance was stopped by attacks of the Indians, but which they believed to be within twenty or so miles from its origin.

The Javary abounded with fish and alligators and its margins with quadrupeds, birds and insects, together with the Indian rubber tree, the bombanas palm, cocoa, sarsaparilla, good building timber etc., etc. Minerals were noticed to a very small extent.

Among the animals were tapirs, capivaris, pacarays, cutias (agoutis) turtles, jabutis, and sloths; in the river Tambaqui were good fishing, small and large alligators, the surucuyá boa a young one of which, killed by them, was 16 feet long and 20 inches thick, which made their residence on trees fallen into the river, and small fish which bite bathers, but are good eating. The cascavel and jararaca, both poisonous snakes, were also found; a terrible black wasp and many kinds of mosquitos and such blood sucking insects.

The climate they did not consider unhealthy, judging by the amount of sickness experienced among the party. A woman born in Africa had died in Jaguaribe at an age currently believed to reach 130 years!

Maritime Question.

CONTRIVERSY ON RIGHT TO BRITISH FLAG.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 22d May, 1868.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen. I think it most probable that among your readers there are many persons who have some interest in the River Plate Steam Navigation Company of this place, and that they may not be aware that a serious question has been under discussion between Sr. Mendez, the Managing Director, and me, respecting an improper assumption of the British character by that Company, and as the final result of this discussion places their property in jeopardy. I am anxious to give them an opportunity by the publication of the correspondence of forming their opinion as to the merits of the case, the character of the representations that have been exchanged, and the inevitable consequences of the proceedings which the conduct of the Manager have forced him to adopt.

I would therefore feel obliged if you could find space in your columns for the insertion of the enclosed letters.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK PARISH.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, February 28th, 1868.
To R. Hunter, Esq., General Manager of the Argentine Steam Navigation Company "Rio de la Plata."

Sir, Several of the crew of the Taraguy are on shore expecting their discharge, and a settlement of their wages accounts which they appear to be entitled to according to their terms of agreement. As Mr. McNevin is no longer in command of this vessel I have to request your early attention to this matter, so as to prevent a repetition of what occurred with the men previously discharged from the Goya and Taraguy.

I have also to suggest that you complete the transfers of these, and the other steamers belonging to the Company with as little delay as possible, as they are now entitled to navigate under the British flag.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, March 13th, 1868.
Robert Hunter, Esq., General Manager of the "Compañia Argentina de Navegacion Rio de la Plata."

Sir, I have to call your attention to Mr. McNevin's dismissal from the command of the Taraguy, which was communicated by you to him in your capacity of General Manager of the above named Company, and which has been the subject of several conversations between you and me. On Mr. McNevin applying to me for a settlement of his wages, and other claims, I referred him to you hoping by such means that an amicable arrangement might have been arrived at between the Company and Mr. McNevin which would have satisfied him, and so prevented any unnecessary interference on my part, which I was all the more desirous to avoid on the peculiar features of this case.

According to information I have now received from Mr. McNevin, he has failed in obtaining even a hearing of his case, and it is under these circumstances that I am called upon to request that you will settle without further delay, his wages account, and make such adequate provision for his return to England as he is entitled to by English law.

Although you assume the right to dismiss Mr. McNevin summarily in virtue of your position as Manager of a Foreign Company to whom it appears the Taraguy belongs, nevertheless you must be aware that so long as the vessel is navigating under the British flag, she is subject to the provisions of English Law, and as such you cannot be exempted from the usual obligations imposed on the owners in the case of discharge of Master, or of any of the crew abroad.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, March 23d, 1868.

My dear Mr. Bell: As Mr. Dalglish, whom you represent, is the registered owner of the Taraguy he is the person to whom the responsibility rests for all the claims arising out of the dismissal of Mr. McNevin from the command of that vessel, and I think it right to send for your perusal a letter which I have addressed to the Directors of the Argentine Company on the subject, and which I would feel obliged by your forwarding to these gentlemen.

Yours,
Very truly,
(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

To Anthony Bell, Esq.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, March 23d, 1868.

To the Directors of the "Compañia Argentina de Navegacion Rio de la Plata." Gentlemen. The unfortunate circumstance of the death of Mr. Hunter, your late Manager, places me in the necessity of calling your attention to the letter which I wrote to him on the 13th instant requiring a prompt settlement of Mr. McNevin's claims for wages and other expenses on his being discharged from the command of your steamer Taraguy.

In doing so I think it right to enter fully into all the circumstances of the case in order that you may become aware of what British law requires, and of the grounds on which I consider the Company liable.

The circumstances of Mr. McNevin's case are as follows:—

Almost immediately after the arrival of the Taraguy and Goya at this port Mr. McNevin was summarily dismissed by Mr. Hunter, no communication was made to me, and no settlement of wages arranged, as Mr. McNevin remains on the Register, as master of a vessel of which Mr. Dalglish, a British subject resident in England, is the responsible registered owner. The first knowledge I had of this case, was an appeal made to me by Mr. McNevin against what he considered a very arbitrary proceeding, and which had been adopted by the Manager of the Company, without giving him a hearing, or any opportunity of defending himself against the charges made. Mr. McNevin showed me the letter of dismissal in which it is simply stated that it was in consequence of his having neglected to obey the instructions given him for his

guidance during the voyage. I thereupon called on Mr. Hunter to arrange Mr. McNevin's claim for wages, and provide him with a passage home, to which, to the best of my judgment, I considered him entitled. To the surprise of Mr. Hunter, objected, on the grounds, as he stated, of Mr. McNevin having disobeyed his orders in parting company with the Goya, and putting into Lisbon, which he said he had proofs of being a premeditated act, and by which a considerable expense was incurred for coal, beyond what would have otherwise been necessary. On inquiring into this I ascertained from Mr. McNevin that he did put into Lisbon, and drew bills for £127, to pay for supply of coal. The explanation he gives of the circumstance of his so doing, being that the weather caused him to separate from the Goya, and he thought it prudent to put in to Lisbon, all of which circumstances are explained in the ship's log, kept by the chief officer. He explains that the idea which Mr. Hunter had acted upon, was that he (Mr. McNevin) had expressed his intentions, during the voyage, in the hearing of one of the officers, to put in to Lisbon to see his old friends, which he affirms is utterly untrue, and unfounded, that he never intended to put in to Lisbon until circumstances forced him to do so, and that when he came to that decision he communicated it to Mr. Mair, Superintendent Engineer of the Company, who was on board. This, he is aware, was entered in a memorandum-book, kept by Mr. Mair, and from its having been communicated to Mr. Hunter, and erroneously interpreted, was made use of as a plea for dismissing him. Mr. McNevin, further states, that he has no friends in Lisbon, that the only persons he communicated with were the agents of Mr. Dalglish, to whom he had been furnished with letters of recommendation and credit to be used in the event of his being forced into that port, by bad weather.

The Taraguy, it appears, arrived in Lisbon on New Year's Day, which was a strict holiday. Mr. McNevin states that he at once ordered the coal necessary, some repairs to the machinery, and, after dining on board, went on shore during the evening, and visited the Opera, a circumstance which seems only natural, and of itself could not be interpreted in the light of neglect of his duty. The two following days (sailing was proceeded with the rigging set up, and the ship got ready for sea, Mr. McNevin only absenting himself from the ship for a few hours during that time. On the 4th the Taraguy left Lisbon, and proceeded to St. Vincent, according to instructions, where she joined the Goya, which vessel had arrived there two days previously. Mr. McNevin states that Mr. Hunter called upon him to explain the reason why he had so separated from the Goya and put into Lisbon, and that he did so to his entire satisfaction, so that he heard nothing more of the matter until the end of the voyage. After leaving St. Vincent the two vessels kept company until they reached Buenos Ayres, the Taraguy arriving in far the best condition of the two. The difference in the expenditure of coal was in favor of the Goya, owing principally to the relative care of the two engines, and the Taraguy having on board the Superintendent Engineer, the responsibility of this part rested with him. The extra mileage run by the Taraguy, though putting in to Lisbon, could not, as Mr. McNevin states, have exceeded 150 miles. The Goya, however, by shaping a different course, was one day more at sea than the Taraguy, which would more than counterbalance the extra coaling represented by this extra mileage.

These are circumstances which I have collected from an examination of the parties, and, in my opinion, they ought to satisfy the Company, that Mr. McNevin has performed his duty as master of their vessel, during the voyage, satisfactorily, and that the owners of the vessel, in agreeing to bring against him to justify his summary dismissal in a foreign country, against which he is protected by certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. The circumstance of Mr. McNevin having signed a private agreement with your Company, the assumed owners of the steamer of which he was in command, which is not amenable to British law, is, to say the least of it, an irregularity which would not be allowed to interfere with his rights under the Merchant Shipping Act, so long as the vessel is navigating under the British flag, and under the responsible ownership of a British subject. It is not my intention to oppose the Company exercising their rights of ownership, so far as to dismiss Mr. McNevin, if it so pleases them; but it is my duty to remind them that in so doing they are liable for certain charges and expenses. The law in such cases is—That whenever any master mariner or seaman is discharged, or left abroad against his will, or contrary to the terms of his agreement, without a settlement of his wages being made before the Consul, the owners are made responsible for the payment of his wages, and all other expenses, up to the time of landing him again in England. This is the invariable rule in all such cases. Mr. McNevin, therefore, on being discharged in Buenos Ayres against his will, and without any appeal to the Consul as to the justice of the reasons alleged by the parties exercising this right, is entitled to his passage to England, and to his wages, until arrival there, together with any expense he may have been put in to maintaining himself during that period.

In conclusion, I have only to express my hope that you will see the justice of my remarks, and that you will be pleased to communicate your decision to me as early as possible. I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

TRANSLATION.
Steam Navigation Company "Rio de la Plata." Buenos Ayres, March 30th, 1868.

The Directors of the Company have taken due note of the contents of your communication of 23rd inst. respecting claims of Mr. McNevin who commanded the steamer Taraguy. Soon after, the Directors of the Company were notified of a claim brought before the Tribunals by the same Mr. McNevin for the same purpose.

This latter claim renders it unnecessary for the Company to reply to the points contained in your note, which will now become subject of discussion before the courts of the country. Having thus satisfied the exigencies of the British Consulate with information that your own protégé has

preferred applying to the competent jurisdiction of the National Tribunals the Directors request me to acquaint the Consul for his own satisfaction, that the claim which Mr. McNevin was informed of his dismissal, the amount of his back wages was placed, and still remains at his disposal, which it appears, he refuses to receive, on the pretext of other pretences foreign to his wages. I trust that this explanation will persuade the Consul of the honorable character of the proceedings of the Directors. Meanwhile, I take the opportunity of saluting you with the greatest consideration and respect.

(Signed) JUAN JOSE MENDEZ,
President of the Committee of Direction.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, April 4, 1868.
The Directors of the Argentine Steam Navigation Company—Rio de la Plata.

Gentlemen. Your reply of the 30th ult. to my application to you for a settlement of the wages of Mr. McNevin, whom your manager had dismissed from the command of the Taraguy, is not such as might have been expected, after the consideration shown to you in treating this matter, and which I had used as a means of correcting your ignorance of British law, and of removing some of the difficulties arising out of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Your refusal now to attend to my recommendations, or to recognise my right of interference in this case, availing yourselves of the circumstance of Mr. McNevin having entered an action at law against you for the same object in the tribunals of this country, shows the necessity of putting an end to the anomalous position of all parties in this affair, and to a state of things which is incompatible with the administration of British law, and involves an abuse which ought not to be tolerated any longer.

The circumstance of a vessel navigating under British colors, under the registered ownership of a British subject, but actually the property of a foreign company domiciled abroad, who, on receiving possession of their vessel, exercise the full rights of ownership, could alone have given rise to such a case as the one under discussion, where the master of a vessel under British colors is discharged by a foreign owner without any regard to the provisions of British law, and his rights as a British shipmaster become a question of law in a foreign tribunal owing to the existence of a private contract over which the British Consul has no control.

I have endeavored already to make you understand that, notwithstanding the irregularities which have been committed in this case, so long as the Taraguy and the other vessels of your company are navigated under the British flag, they are subject to the conditions of that law, and the British board is entitled to its protection, the responsible person being the British registered owner; and, although the ownership should prove to be fictitious, and the vessels be removed from the sphere of British jurisdiction, where the foreign owner may refuse to recognise the obligations of British law, the registered owner will not be exempted from his liability, nor would an agreement made with other persons not recognised as the owners in England be allowed to supersede the general provisions of the law, under the protection of which the vessel was navigating.

My application to you for a settlement of Mr. McNevin's wages, as in accordance with these principles, and it is only owing to your refusal to entertain my recommendations, that Mr. McNevin, not wishing to suffer the inconvenience of returning to England to prosecute his claim, has fallen back on a private agreement made with the manager of your Company, which in all probability was entered into by the parties in the knowledge that the transfer of the vessel to your Company, and not intended to be brought into force otherwise, and much less, I presume, to be used as a means of evading the British law.

Mr. McNevin is, of course, at liberty to adopt this course if it suits his purpose, but failing to obtain satisfaction through this means he will not be debarred from following up his claim against the registered owners in England.

As far as Mr. McNevin's case is concerned, I have nothing further to add in vindication of his rights by British law, and I can only regret that my desire to do justice to all parties, notwithstanding the incongruities of the case, has been disregarded by you. It only remains for me to deal with the question of nationality involved in this affair, and on this point I think I am justified in making the following statement:—In assuming the ownership of this case, admit of no further doubt as to the Taraguy, and the other steamers advertised by you being the property of a foreign company, not subject to British law, and not entitled to any of its privileges. And such being the case it becomes a matter of strict duty on my part to call upon you to comply, without further delay, with my views, in order to complete the formal transfer of these vessels to your Company, and to discontinue the use of the British flag.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

TRANSLATION.
Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1868.
Steam Navigation Co., Rio de la Plata.

H.B.M.'s Consul. The Directors of the Company have taken cognisance of your letter of 4th April in reply to a note from this Board, addressed to Mr. Consul, on the 30th of March previous.

Mr. Consul reproaches the Company with having refused to attend to the recommendations in the case of Captain McNevin, whom you believe to have been dismissed without any regard to the provisions of British law, owing to what you consider an anomalous state of things which ought not to be tolerated any longer, and which you consider it your strict duty to put a stop to, exhorting the Company to complete without delay the formal transfer of these vessels and discontinue the use of the British flag.

Neither is the Company of the same opinion as Mr. Consul that its position and that of its steamers is in any way anomalous, but perfectly normal and according to law, nor can it discover the connection which the state of things set forth by Mr. Consul has with the case of Captain McNevin.

The contracts celebrated by the Company in England have been drawn up there by well-known English lawyers, who should understand well British legislation, and by reason of their duty and their oaths could not have violated it in these contracts. The Company were perfectly aware before receiving the Consul's commu-

TWO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most Moderate.
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Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calle Cangallo and Reconquista.
SHIPPING LIST FOR L'ENNEUXEUX,
SHIPBROKER.
47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

FOR HAVRE.
BOSSUET—French ship, 3/3. 1. 11, 804 tons;
Gretnor, Master; Consignes, Llavallo and
Sons.
GEORGINA—French branch, 3/3. 1. 11. 468

tons, Leroy Master; Consignees Messrs. P. Ludvocat & Co.
COSTA—French barque, 5/6, L. 1, 666 tons, Le Bris, Master; Consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecke.
THIERESA—French barque, 5/6, L. 1, 321 tons, Aiguebelle, Master.
AMELIE—French barque, 5/6, L. 1, 310 tons, Baron, Master; Consignees, C. Arnould.
QU'ITTO—French' barque, 4/6, L. 1, 491 tons; Horvitz, Master; Consignees, Hemborg and Co.
INDUS—French barque, 3/3, L. 1, 322 tons; Foulard, Master.
SANTO—French barque, 5/6, L. 1, 289 tons; Daroud, Master; Consignees, Mallman and Co.
SAUVIC—French ship, 3/3, L. 1, 800 tons; Lavoque, Master; Consignees, P. Ludvocat and Co.
BERNARDINDE ST. PIERRE—French ship, 3/3, L. 1, 713 tons; Morin, Master; Consignee, F. Cablain.

FOR BORDEAUX.

MARIE—French barque, 1, L. 1, 400 tons, 429 tons; Gardin, Master; Consignee, V. Sicard.
DIEPPE—French barque, 1st class, 197 tons; Baudin, Master.
JOURNEY—French barque, 5/6, L. 1, 519 tons; de Broglie, Master; Consignees, P. Ludvocat and Co.

AMÉLIE—French barque, 3/3, A 1.1, 243 tons; Pilot, Master; Consignees, Etchebarria, Brothers.

HELOISE—French barque, 5/6, L 1.1, 377 tons; Legation, Master; Consignees, Iquin, Pitol, Larache and others.

NOUVEAU CAROLAN—French barque, 1.1, 335 tons; Purtsis, Master; Consignee, F. Cahiran.

FOR MARSEILLES.

DENIS AFFRE—French barque, 3/3, L 1.1, 407 tons; Carrière, Master; Consignee, A. Jolly.

CHARLES EMMA—French barque, 3/3, A 1.1, 174 tons; Bouin, Master; Consignee, A. Lonnuxen.

LOADING IN THE RIVER FOR MARSEILLES.

BANGKOK—French barque, 1 C 2 5, 399 tons; Pitol, Master; Consignee, F. Cahiran.

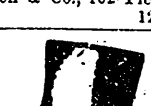
FOR ANTWERP.

SAINT CLAIR—French barque, 5/6 L 1.1, 356 tons, Flour Master, Consignees, Messrs.

Vivares & Mallee.

AMICIZIA—Italian barque, 3/3, A 1.1 $\times$ 468 tons; Bottaro, Master; Consignee, Migone.

EDWARD ROBINSON & CO.,
CATTLE SALESMEN, LIVERPOOL.
English, Irish, and Pure-bred Saxony Marine Rams;
Storthorned Cattle, with pedigree or otherwise;
All descriptions of Agricultural Implements;
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Agents, Messrs. Wilson & Co., 102 Finedra, or
122 Parque, 12,3m,n



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59-CALLE SUIPACHA-59.

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All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126, x p. 8.

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118,6p,m19

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TO LET, within five minutes walk of the South Plaza, and Great Western Railway Terminus, the House lately occupied by Mr. Vesteron, situated at 309 Calle Santiago del Estero, containing 12 Rooms, furnished, with English Grates, and all other necessaries. The key can be had at the corner Almacén. For further particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Wilks, 5 Calle Mayo. 118,12p,m16

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papers, done in the highest style of the art. Send
orders to this Office, addressed Wood Engraver.
—B. Ayres, March 26. 215, xp, m27

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A good Assortment of the well-known Pianos
of F. Sprunck is on Sale at
G. BEHREN'S,
103—CALLE ZAYALLA—103.

MONTEVIDEO. 36,1m,mf

A R G E N T I N E B A N K

BY DECREE of the Directing Committee, a General Meeting of Shareholders is convened for 10th JUNE NEXT, at Noon, for the consideration of the Petition signed by a class of Shareholders,—the formation of a General Directory the transfer of the Administration to Buenos Ayres, and the modifications consequent on such reforms.

JOSE M. CULEN,
President.
EUCELIO MACHAIN,
Provincial Secretary.

• Roserio, May 5, 1868. • 36,1m,mf2

CORRESPONDING CLERK.—A First-class Corresponding Clerk, conversant with English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, three years in the country, and has a general commercial knowledge, will situate in a Commercial House or Banking Establishment of

this city. Address Corresponding Clerk, this
 office. 135,6p,m19

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A Lady,
 whose Maid is about to return to Scotland,
 wishes to procure for her an engagement with a
 family going home in May or June next. She is
 fully competent to act as lady's maid or to take

entire charge of young children during the voyage, being an excellent sailor and a steady, trustworthy friend. Apply to Mr. C. H. Twyford, 162 Calle Piedra. 125,12p,m16

WANTED, a Housemaid, at No. 112, Calle Artes, in front of the Mercado del Plata. 186,6p,m24

WANTED, a Situation, a good Coachman, who can produce first-class recommendations. Address Coachman, Standard Office. 187,6p,m24

WANTED, a Resident Teacher, at No. 20
Calle Suipacha. 181,6p,m23

WANTED, a Good Female Cook. Apply X.
Standard Office. 174,12p,m23

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at 188
Calle Estados Unidos. 177,6p,m23

WANTED, a Housemaid, with good refer-
ence.—Calle Arica corner of

WANTED, by a Germanwoman, a situation as Cook. Good references. Address G. L., this office. 146,6p,m19

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